

## GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

NO. 12 PEARL STREET.

Exclusive Morning Service of the United Press.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily and Sunday, one year, \$5.00.  
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$3.00.  
Weekly, one year, \$1.00.  
Sundays, one year, \$1.00.

## BY CARRIER IN THE CITY.

Daily and Sunday, one year, \$5.00.  
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$3.00.  
Weekly, one year, \$1.00.  
Sundays, one year, \$1.00.

## TELEPHONES.

Business Office, 12 Pearl street, 100.  
Editorial Department, 100.

For advertising rates, send for our rates card, or call on our salesmen, or write to our advertising manager, 12 Pearl street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## NEW YORK OFFICE.

15 Tribune Building, N. Y. City.  
S. M. Shaffner.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1903.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—For lower Michigan: Partly cloudy, warmer north-west winds becoming variable.

## MORE COMPLICATIONS.

Mr. Van Dugteren's retirement from the revenue office will have a tendency to revive the complications in the post office fight. It will be recalled that attention was directed to the fact that the referees had actually shelled the Hollander candidate for the postoffice by slipping one of the representatives of that vote into the revenue office. Now he has up and resigned before the referees had time to finish their deliberations over his retirement. Of course Mr. Harvey's friends will be quick to re-enter his name for the place and the fight will be renewed with added vigor. Mr. Carroll has all along had what the politicians define as a "lead pipe cinch" on the prize. He has held aloft from entangling alliances and anticipated his appointment with comforting assurance. In this regard he has been wise beyond the average democrat applicant for office. But will he get the office? It is freely conceded, from a republican standpoint, that he ought to get it; but the out-in-the-cold democrats will make an awful fuss to distract attention from his worthiness to show the surprising fitness of somebody else. That somebody else may be the Hon. At. S. White, or ex County Clerk Harvey. If the orphaned democrats shall vote on Mr. Harvey and press his candidacy Grove's well-known penchant for third persons in case of a squabble may single out Mr. White for the position. Stranger things have happened even when candidates are over sure of success. The postoffice of this city will not drop without a vigorous shaking of the plum tree and the man who has stood at the base with an open leg ready to catch it may lose it after all. At any rate there is more than surface significance to Mr. Van Dugteren's resignation.

## SPRINGERS' DISCOVERY.

Congressman Springer has made a discovery. It is nothing less than that the enactment of the Voorhees bill will revive the free coinage act of 1873. Had this been known to the anti-repealers seven long and weary weeks ago the Sherman law would have been repealed without a day's debate. The Sherman law repealed so much of the law of 1873, known as the Bland-Allison act, as required the monthly purchase of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion and the coinage of it into standard silver dollars. For this was substituted the Sherman purchase clause. Voorhees' bill repeals the purchase clause, leaving the balance of the Sherman act intact. In such balance is this provision:

There shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412 1/2 Troy grains of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 12, 1837, on which shall be the device and inscription provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Mr. Springer claims that this re-establishes the act of 1837 without imposing any limitation upon the number or amount of silver dollars that shall be coined. He says:

It seems to me that a blunder has been made, and we have narrowly escaped making a free coinage law. Certainly, were the Voorhees bill to pass as it now stands, we should be acting under the provisions of the law of 1837, and if there should happen to be a true accident of the treasury he could coin as much as he pleased. It is not that the Voorhees bill will have to be amended so that the entire first section of the act of 1873 is repealed in addition to the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

Mr. Springer's discovery has been turned over to Secretary Carlisle. That gentleman has made no statement as to his opinion of it. It will be remembered that the Herald called attention to this same matter while Mr. Springer was at Potosi for his summer vacation.

## McMILLAN'S SPEECH.

Senator McMillan is a man of affairs. His training in the school of active business and his experience in dealing with matters of great magnitude qualify him to talk to the point when he essays to talk at all, which is seldom. Therefore when he breaks his long continued silence in the senate Monday he had an audience composed of all the members— a majority of whom live to the think rooms whenever the oratorical rhapsodies take the floor—who remained in their seats until he had concluded his remarks. His speech was plain and matter of fact. He believes that we cannot revolutionize the financial policy of the nation of this world to make them conform to ours. The gold standard should be maintained for the purpose of foreign

exchange and to pay foreign balances. He is in favor of repeal and will vote for it. After repeal is accomplished it will be comparatively easy to legislate in the interest of silver. He would have silver largely used in domestic transactions. Probably he is enlarged upon this topic for it is reasonable to suppose that like all true friends of silver he is in favor of making the widest use of the white metal consistent with an unvarying and sound currency. The fear that the president will balk friendly silver legislation is not shared by Senator McMillan. In addition to these suggestions, imperfectly and incompletely reported as they were, he showed that the national banks were in the habit of reducing their reserves far below the safety point and that they were enabled to do so by the law. He favored a law absolutely prohibiting any national bank from paying or receiving interest on deposits, and quoted from the report of the New York clearing house committee of 1873 to show that the bankers themselves regarded such payments of interest as the most effective agency for creating panics. He also favored the convertible bond plan of exchanging bonds for currency in order to obtain ready money in times of panic.

SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE was hurled from a grip car in Chicago last evening and dragged a distance of twenty feet over the stones in the street. He was rendered unconscious by the force of his fall and subsequent injuries. At his advanced age it is to be feared that he may not recover from the shock. He has an iron frame and rugged constitution, however, and may pull through all right. It was a very close call for the distinguished statesman, for had he been jerked in front of the wheels nothing could have saved his life. It is surprising that anybody will attempt to board a car from the tracks on which trains go in the opposite direction at intervals of two and five minutes. The accident to Senator Stockbridge may emphasize the danger and warn others to approach the cars from the right side.

MONDAY the Cincinnati Enquirer withdrew from the Western Associated Press to become a member of the United Press. Since the United Press declined to have anything further to do with the practically bankrupt newspaper a number of the leading newspapers of the country have joined the United Press. The list includes the Chicago Tribune, the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Cincinnati Enquirer, Minneapolis Times and others. These facts are mentioned to correct as far as may be possible the ridiculous misstatements which appear in the unimportant country newspapers which receive a remnant of the news by wire and steal the balance from United Press exchanges. The plain truth about the Western Associated Press is that it is on its last legs. Further than that the public can have no interest in the decrepit old fog.

OUR supreme court has the woman suffrage question before it. An order to show cause in an order for mandamus is returnable next Tuesday, at which time the whole subject will be brought in review before the court. A decision will be announced in advance of the November election to be held in Detroit. It will be awaited with eager interest by the women.

With a flourish of trumpets Larry Neal challenged Governor McKinley to a joint debate and reserved the right to state the terms. In affairs of honor the challenged party is permitted to make choice of time, place and weapons. Larry assumed the prerogative of fixing the terms of debate to suit himself, hence it was not an honorable challenge.

At last Franz Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, has arrived in Chicago and his identity is fully established. For several weeks Franz has been expected and at one source some daring fellow pretended to impersonate the high Austrian nobleman and he received the worshipful homage of a crowd of society empty-heads.

It is authoritatively announced that Van Alen wears both spats and monocles. This fact furnishes no very good reason why he should not go to Rome. The trouble is that nobody has stepped forward to certify that he wears good common sense.

THOMAS A. EDISON is a genius in the electrical world, but his financial opinions are a symphony in imbecility. The idea of coining dollars from wheat or iron could never have emanated from rightly constituted gray matter.

CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON has been requested to ask for an appropriation of \$40,000 to improve the Grand River. He ought to be able to get something, so it is just as well to ask for a large sum.

DURHAM and Arion may be matched to race for the world's championship. In many respects such a race would be of more interest to the horse world than any event of the past decade.

WHAT is left of the Michigan Farmers' Alliance met in annual convention in Jackson yesterday. The proceedings were scant, but that was hardly necessary.

HEREAFTER the price of admission to the world's fair for children will be 10 cents. It ought to have been that sum from the beginning.

Now the war correspondent reports a sanguinary uprising of the Spanish Moors. Bull there's more to follow.

TOMORROW Dave Hill will give an object lesson on the method of handling the democratic party of New York.

AND somebody said we ought to have rain.

## MAY NEVER FIND IT

Repeal Bill Lost Sight of by Senate Amendments.

## FINANCIAL PLANS PROPOSED

So Far Fifteen Schemes Have Been Tacked to the Bill as Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—When the time comes to take a vote on the repeal bill and its amendments, skilled parliamentary piloting will be required to determine the order of precedence in which the various motions will have to be put and many ballots taken before the simple question of repeal is reached. The bill passed by the house August 28 repeals so much of the act of July 14, 1890 (the Sherman act), as direct the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month; it provides that such repeal shall not impair or in any manner affect the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollar heretofore coined, and it pledges the faith and credit of the United States to maintain the parity of the standard gold and silver coins of the United States at their present legal ratio or at such other ratio as may be established by law.

Voorhees' Substitute. The senate substitute known as the Voorhees bill includes the first part of the house bill (the repeal provision). It then adds a declaration that "it is the policy of the United States to continue the issue of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value—such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of the gold and silver coins, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

It further declares that "the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of international coinage, will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."

The amendments thus far submitted are: By Mr. Hansbrough—For the issue of silver certificates to replace all classes of gold coin or paper currency, including national bank notes, of less denominations than \$20, and for the bi-monthly purchase of silver bullion, and the coinage thereof in standard dollars at the existing ratio, as a basis for the circulation and redemption at par of the certificates. The certificates are to be legal tender for all sums of \$100 or less. The issue of gold coins and paper currency of less denomination than \$20 (except those silver certificates) is to be discontinued. By Mr. Puffer—For free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the existing ratio.

Coinage of Silver Bullion. By Mr. Call—Requiring all the silver bullion in the treasury to be coined into dollars, half-dollars and quarter-dollars, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that legal tender silver certificates shall be issued and paid out for the purchase of the bullion to be deposited in the national depositories and sub-treasuries. Also providing for a convention of North and South American states to consider and decide upon a common standard or ratio upon which gold and silver shall be maintained and admitted to free coinage.

By Mr. Butler—Repealing the 10 per cent tax upon the notes of state banks.

By Mr. Faulkner—For the monthly coinage of 3,000,000 standard dollars out of the silver bullion in the treasury; also for the monthly purchase of sufficient silver bullion to coin 2,000,000 silver dollars and for the coinage thereof into quarters, half dollars and dollars. The whole aggregate of silver coinage is not to exceed \$5,000,000. All national bank notes of denominations less than \$10 that are received at the treasury and any sub-treasuries are to be destroyed and new notes issued for them, of which \$10 shall be the lowest denomination.

By Mr. Stewart—For a congress of the Central and South American republics, Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo for the adoption of a common silver coin to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the states participating in the conference.

Coinage Ratio 16 to 1. By Mr. Kyle—For free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1—the government to receive the seigniorage or difference between the bullion and coin value of the metal and for the issue of silver certificates on such dollar.

By Mr. Cole, Second Amendment.—Opening the mints of the United States for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion that may be brought to them into coins of the standard weight and fineness; repealing all laws prescribing a ratio between gold and silver, and also repealing all laws making either gold or silver a legal tender for private debts, and providing that all coins issued from the mints of the United States at a valuation of gold and silver respectively, to be made by the secretary of the treasury and to be published in advance, so as to give ample notice to all taxpayers.

By Mr. Squire—Authorizing any owner of silver bullion to deposit it at any mint of the United States to be coined into standard dollars for his benefit, but he is only to receive dollars equal to the commercial value of the bullion on the day of deposit. Such coinage is not to exceed \$1,000,000 per month until the amount coined reaches \$200,000,000, when all further coinage of silver dollars shall cease. No certificates are to be issued to represent the bullion, the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act are to be repealed.

By Mr. Gallinger—For the appointment of a monetary commission to report on the best policy to be adopted to maintain the dollar standard.

By Mr. Allen—For the permit owners of silver bullion to deposit it at any mint and have it coined into standard dollars for his benefit—less 25 per cent to be retained as seigniorage.

By Mr. Jones of Arkansas. For a commission to determine the financial and monetary condition of the government and people, with a view to devising means for the betterment thereof. Also directing the secretary of the treasury to set apart and retain in the treasury so much of the silver bullion as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding treasury notes issued under the Sherman act to coin the remainder at not less than \$4,000,000 a month, and until all such bullion is coined purchases under the Sherman act to be suspended.

By Mr. Wolcott—Directing the department to the status of the interest of the cotton tax collected during the war.

By Mr. Perkins—For the opening of the mints to the coinage of silver of proved American production at the existing ratio, 30 per cent to be withheld

for seigniorage. Also providing that no gold pieces shall be issued of less denomination than \$10 and no bank notes or treasury notes of a less denomination than \$5. Also providing for a commission of five monetary experts.

## Challenge Came Too Late.

PINDLAY, Ohio, Oct. 3.—An effort to have a joint debate between Neal and McKinley, rival candidates for governor, failed tonight at the last moment, when Lawrence E. Neal, the democratic nominee, found out last night that he and McKinley were both to speak in Pindlay tonight. He telegraphed the democratic state committee to at once challenge McKinley for a joint discussion on the same stage. The democratic state committee could make no arrangements and the republican committee in Pindlay could not make any change in their program.

## Export of Silver Bullion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—In response to a resolution of the senate the secretary of the treasury has sent to that body a statement of the amount of silver bullion exported during the months of July and August, this year. The grand total shows that for the month of July there was shipped 3,570,407 ounces and for August 3,117,417 ounces.

## National Capital Notes.

The comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States shows the total receipts for September, 1903, to have been \$24,582,754, and the expenditures \$25,478,010. Since July 1 the receipts have been \$79,379,817 and the expenditures \$88,450,127.

The house bill extending the time for concluding the work of the eleventh census for December 31, 1903, to June 30, 1904, authorizing the commissioner of labor to perform the duties of superintendent of census, has passed the senate.

The foreign affairs committee expects to complete the consideration of and to report the McCready substitute for the Everett bill extending the time for the registration of the Chinese this week.

Postmaster-General Bissell is determined that the patronage policy shall not be exercised in the railway mail service. Changes in the service are to be governed by the merit system.

The postoffice at Arvon, Baraga county, Michigan, has been discontinued and mail over to L'Ange. John W. Tappan has been commissioned postmaster at Berne.

President and Mrs. Cleveland will take up their quarters in their country home on Woodley Lane road in the suburbs of the city in a few days.

The revenue cutter Fessenden has been assigned to take charge of the new revenue work for Lakes Erie and Huron.

Capt. Joe Nicholson of Detroit is in the city on business for the house of correction with the department of justice.

President Cleveland has signed a proclamation setting apart a large tract of land in Oregon as a forest reservation.

The cruiser Newark, which left New York city several days ago for Rio de Janeiro, has arrived at Barbados.

The Breckinridge-Pollard case has been placed on the trial calendar for the October term.

## DROUTH HAS BEEN BROKEN.

Rainfall Has Been Excessive in Some Sections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The weekly crop report of the weather bureau states that over the western portion of the Carolinas, southern Virginia, the lower Ohio valley and generally to the westward of the Mississippi the rainfall of the week has been excessive, and the western and northwestern states over which severe drought has prevailed for several weeks have received abundant rains, which were greatly needed. Abundant rains also fell over the central and northern plateau regions, and generous showers fell on the north Pacific coast.

In the middle Atlantic states the past week has been very favorable for maturing crops and for the work of securing same, and the absence of heavy rains, with generally fair weather, over the greater portion of the cotton region has been very favorable for cotton picking, which is now being rapidly pushed. The abundant rains over the central and western states have put the ground in good condition for plowing and will greatly improve pasturage.

Michigan—Corn and potatoes, buckwheat and beans reported light yield, except in scattered localities all crops about secured; fruit crop immense; frosts damaged late potatoes and garden truck.

## MANY BARKS ASHORE.

Damage Done to Shipping of New Brunswick.

MONCTON, N. B., Oct. 3.—A terrific wind storm has prevailed along the coast in this vicinity since Thursday doing great damage to shipping and property. The bark McLeod, Kiffin, Malona and Orma are ashore on the beach at Richibucto. The McLeod and Malona are lumber laden and the Orma is with ballast inward bound.

There is a rumor that a ship is ashore further north and that her captain was drowned.

Two vessels in the harbor, Besse Markham and Emma, are ashore. The schooner Shoud is a total wreck.

## DESTROYED BY A TORNADO.

Town of Hogan Wiped Out and Boy Killed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—A tornado knocked the little town of Hogan, Georgia, all to pieces this afternoon, and killed a boy and injured seven others. Nine houses were demolished. George Barnett, a lad, was killed in the wreck of his father's house. Bales of cotton were blown 200 yards from the depot platform. The tornado's track was only two miles long.

## Jail Breakers Foiled.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 3.—Recently Sheriff McArthur became suspicious that affairs in the county jail were not just as they should be. The air smelled so strongly of secrets that he investigated. He herded the ten prisoners, some of whom had been in jail, into a room, in one cell, while he searched the other cells. He found hidden away a saw, monkey wrench, brace, two or three bits, two files, two saws made of case knives and some cold-chisels.

## Brazilian Revolution Ended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Private cable advice received today via London by well-known firms in this city which have connections with Brazil, announce that the revolution in that country is at an end.

## Is Bismarck Dying?

HAMBURG, Oct. 3.—A Dresden newspaper says Prince Bismarck is reported to be so ill it is doubtful whether he will leave Koenigsberg alive. No such report is obtainable in Berlin.

## TOOK IN A PIRATE

Barney Williams Suspected of Robbing a Postoffice.

## IS ARRESTED AT DETROIT

He Is Thought to Be One of the Lake Pirates at Mackinac—Pioneer in His Profession.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—The police authorities have arrested Barney Williams on suspicion of being one of the lake pirates who robbed the postoffice at Mackinac Island a couple of weeks ago and later had a fight with officers, who went in pursuit. He had in his possession a quantity of clothing that had never been worn and safe-blowing fuse and other articles. Williams claims to come from Kansas City, via Chicago.

## THEY MUST SHOW CAUSE.

Supreme Court Grants Orders in Important Cases.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 3.—The October term of the supreme court convened this morning with a full bench. Orders to show cause were granted in the following cases:

Coffin vs. Costs and Kennedy vs. Mayor of Detroit, both involving the constitutionality of the women's suffrage act; City of Detroit vs. Citizens Circuit Judge; Speed vs. Detroit Common Council, for mandamus to compel latter to approve Speed's bond as city counselor; Barnes vs. Grove.

In Backus vs. Wayne County Treasurer, order to show cause why mandamus should not issue to compel latter to issue without cost certificates that taxes have been paid, was denied, the court remarking that if a circuit judge refuse illegally to hear an application for mandamus, application should be made to this court for an order to compel him to do so.

Orders were also denied in Wesley vs. Jackson Circuit Judge; Winter vs. Gratiot Circuit Judge, and in Keksi vs. Houghton Circuit Judge.

## FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Fourth Annual of the State Organization in Jackson.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 3.—The fourth annual convention of the State Farmers' Alliance was held in this city today with delegates present from about fifty country alliances throughout the state. The meetings were intensely secret and nothing is known except that the finances of the order are in better condition than a year ago. There has, however, been a decided falling off in the number of subscribers. The entire day was spent in listening to reports of committees and routine work. This evening officers were elected as follows: President, Robert McDougall of Hillsdale county; vice president, J. M. Houghton of Oakland; secretary, Miss Monien; B. Wilson of Jackson; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Stoker, Livingston; John T. Stiker, Branch Chairman P. J. Curtis, Jackson; Steward Hillard Tiffany, Eaton; Doorkeeper E. J. Lindley, Hillsdale; Assistant Doorkeeper George Wood, Livingston; Sergeant-at-arms David E. Flemming, Calhoun; Member of Executive Committee A. E. Cole, Livingston.

## PRESBYTERIANS IN SESSION.

Annual Synod of Michigan Met in Detroit Yesterday.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the synod of Michigan was held in the Fort street Presbyterian church in this city today. The most of the morning session was occupied by the reading of the report of the synodical secretary and treasurer. In the afternoon Miss Holmes of Rockford, Illinois, read a paper on "The Free Men." Other papers were also read. The twentieth annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary society will be held tomorrow.

## The Lesters Quit Work.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—Twenty lasters in the employ of Seodier & Hathaway, shoe manufacturers, quit work today on account of a reduction in wages. An effort is being made to compromise.

## AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Katie Putnam and company presented "The Little Maverick" to a small audience in The Powers' last evening. The play is familiar to the theatre-going public. Miss Putnam plays the title role with all the ardor and infectiousness of simulated youth.

The May Russell burlesquers will open for a week's run in The Grand Sunday night. The vehicle for the display of the female form directed of superstitious drapery is "The Fall of Babylon."

There will be a matinee repetition of the superb bill at Smith's today. The Earle sisters are easily the leaders of high-kicking specialists.

Chicago papers devoted from two to four columns to the Irving-Terry production of "The Merchant of Venice."

The Noss family in their protean musical specialties have touched the popular fancy in The Grand this week.

Next Monday evening Wurzburg's band will give a grand concert for charity in the Lockery hall.

Tomorrow evening "The Lights and Shadows of the Great Rebellion" will be given in The Powers.

Sam T. Jack's Lillie Clay Burlesque company will appear in Smith's next week.

Clara Coleman will play "Nora Ma-chree" in The Powers' Saturday evening.

## STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.

Washington is rife with rumors of a compromise on the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law, reasonable concessions to be made to the silver men. By all means let something be done. The people are tired of talk, and as an end must be reached some time, why not now?—Muskegon Chronicle.

It is a cold day when Michigan's demagogue attorney general doesn't find an opportunity to take an opinion on something. It would be a great stroke of economy to abolish the supreme court and retain Ellis, even at an increased salary.—Van Buren County Republican.

Some of the papers in the silver states are urging that a decisive vote on the question of repeal be taken in the senate. They show a good deal more sense than the men who are misrepresenting them.—Detroit Free Press.

If a few cracks could affect an entrance into the United States senate and out some of the dilatory declaimers from their chairs the country would not make much of a fuss over it.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

Give us a vote in the senate and put a stop to that infernal "wind-jamming."—Kalamazoo Gazette.



IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

It's the acknowledged authority on all kinds of Boys' Youths' and Children's Clothing. It's the outcome of our efforts to bring brighter times. It's the greatest and best Children's Outfitting Department in the city of Grand Rapids. They all tell us so and they've been the rounds. Why shouldn't we deserve it? We were not weak kneed as were the other fellows, but bought all the finest goods and styles in the markets. They're here as evidence. They're all talking for us.

See the beautiful Long Pants Suits for boys from 13 to 18 years, black chevots, double and single-breasted from \$10 to \$18. The fancy Scotch Suits, wool lined, from \$10 to \$15. Immense variety of strong Cassimere Suits for school wear, \$6 to \$10.

Good heavy School Suits, \$4 to \$5.

Boys' all wool School Suits, double seats and knees for hard wear, \$3.

## FOR SHORT POCKETBOOKS.

Good heavy Suits for \$1, trim and neat as you please. Reefers, in fancy Scotchies, chevots and chinchillas, an exceeding fine line from \$5 to \$10.

BOYS' OVERCOATS—There isn't an equal anywhere in Michigan to our styles and varieties.

Have you seen the latest swell garment for the little fellows, viz: the new double cape, ages 6 to 8, in all fashionable fabrics. For big boys we have the long cut, London swell styles in Kerseys, Irish Frieze, etc.

STORM COATS for large boys at all prices to suit.

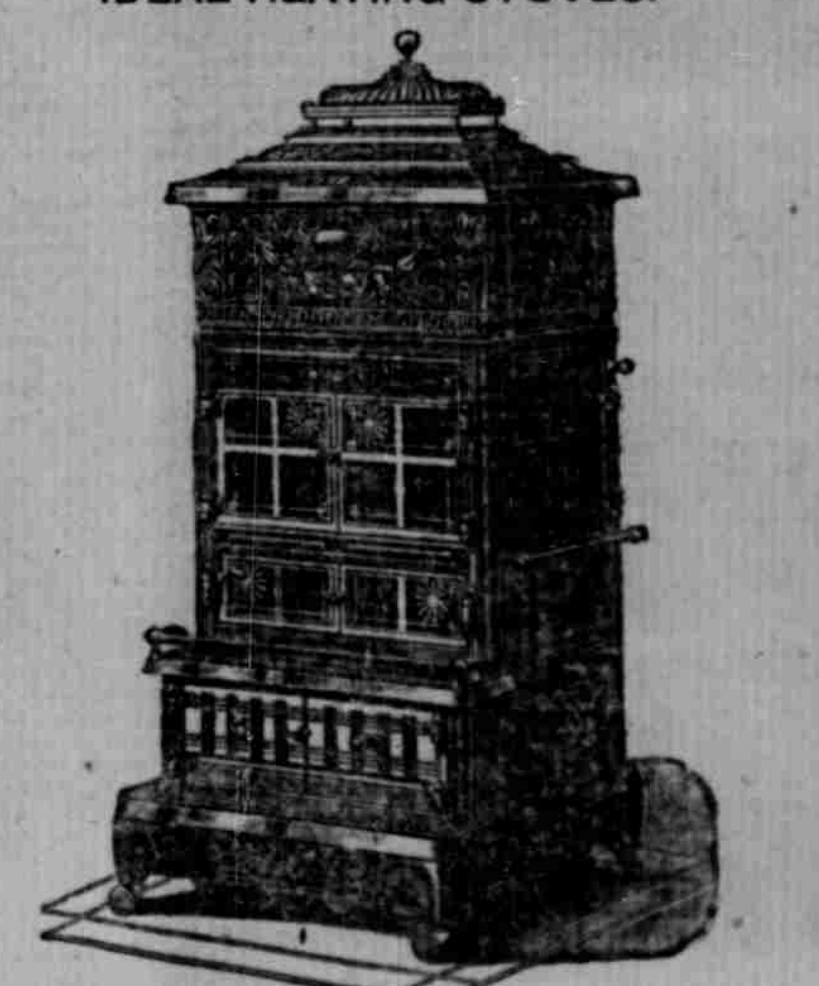
When the buying hour comes do not fail to see our wonderful aggregation of superb qualities. All the novelties are here.

**Houseman**  
**Donnelly**  
**AND Jones**  
MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS OF  
**RELIABLE CLOTHING**  
34 - 36 - 38 - MONROE - ST.

## WEBSTER SAYS:

The meaning of the word Ideal is, "A mental conception regarded as a standard of perfection. A model of excellence." Webster knew nothing about the MAGEE IDEAL STOVES, but he could never have framed a better word to express the characteristics of these model of excellence in the stove world.

## IDEAL HEATING STOVES.



## The First Stoves Ever Put on the Market in Square Form.

As hard coal base burners, they have never had, in the many years they have been before the public, a rival. We believe them the most powerful heaters ever constructed. The modeling and designing is of the highest order of art. They are neat, modest and appropriate throughout and absolute perfection to the most minute detail; perfect in combustion, which makes them free from gas. You can not get a particle of gas from them with the dampers closed and doors open. Dock Ash Grates, which insure no dust, no dirt, no waste. Every square inch of the stove a powerful radiator. Its merits are patented and can be found in no other stove.

## 1,200 IDEALS IN USE IN GRAND RAPIDS

**FOSTER-STEVENS**  
**& CO.**  
MONROE ST.